



## HIV/AIDS, STD & TB Prevention NEBRASKA

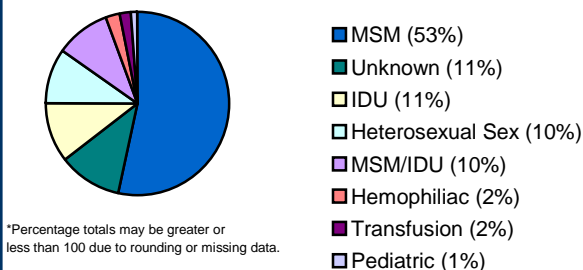
### HIV/AIDS Epidemic

Nebraska reported 1,269 cumulative AIDS cases to CDC as of December 2003.

#### Cumulative Reported AIDS Cases by Mode of Exposure, through 2003

\*N = 1,294

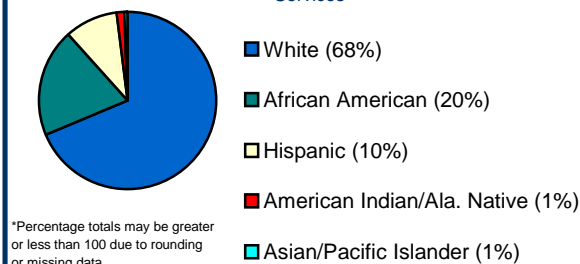
SOURCE: Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services



#### Cumulative Reported AIDS Cases by Race/Ethnicity, through 2003

\*N = 1,294

SOURCE: Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services



### Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs)

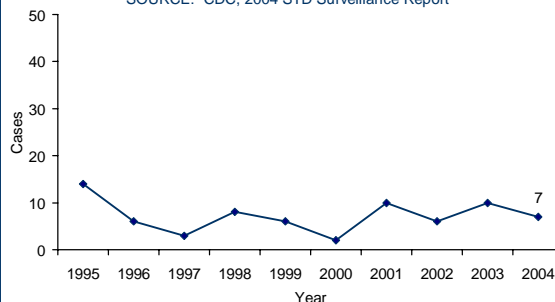
#### Syphilis

Primary and secondary (P&S) syphilis (the stages when syphilis is most infectious) remains a problem in the southern U.S. and in some urban areas. In Nebraska, the rate of P&S syphilis decreased 50% from 1995-2004.

- Nebraska ranked 42<sup>nd</sup> among the 50 states with 0.4 cases of P&S syphilis, per 100,000 persons.
- Between 1995 and 2004, Nebraska reported 2 cases of congenital syphilis, both in 2003.

#### P&S Syphilis Cases in Nebraska, 1995-2004

SOURCE: CDC, 2004 STD Surveillance Report



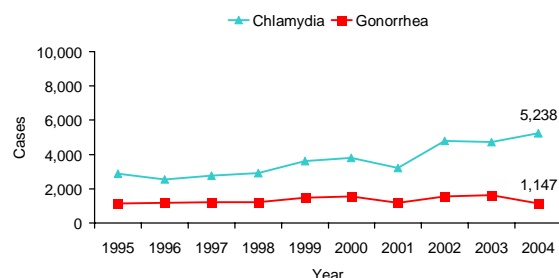
#### Chlamydia and Gonorrhea

Chlamydial and gonorrheal infections in women are usually asymptomatic and often go undiagnosed. Untreated, these infections can lead to pelvic inflammatory disease (PID), which can cause tubal infertility, ectopic pregnancy and chronic pelvic pain.

- Nebraska ranked 24<sup>th</sup> among the 50 states in chlamydial infections (301.2 per 100,000 persons) and 35<sup>th</sup> in the rate of gonorrhea infections (65.9 per 100,000 persons).
- Rates of chlamydia among Nebraska women (433.2 cases per 100,000 females) were 2.7 times greater than those among Nebraska men (161.9 cases per 100,000 males).

#### Chlamydia and Gonorrhea Cases in Nebraska, 1995-2004

SOURCE: CDC, 2004 STD Surveillance Report

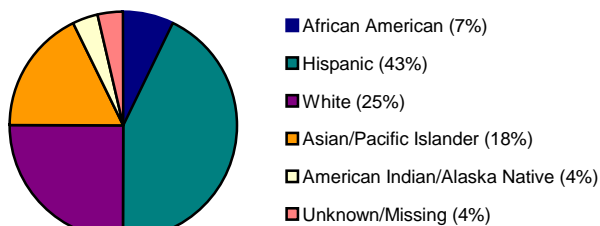


## Tuberculosis

### TB Cases by Race/Ethnicity, through 2003

\*N = 28

SOURCE: CDC, 2003 TB Surveillance Report



\*Percentage totals may be greater or less than 100 due to rounding or missing data.

Although rates of tuberculosis (TB) infection in the U.S. have declined substantially since 1992, rates among foreign-born persons continued to increase. In 2003, Nebraska reported

- ❑ The 41<sup>st</sup> highest rate of TB in the U.S.
- ❑ A total of 28 TB cases with 43% affecting Hispanics and 25% affecting Whites. In all, about 71% affecting foreign-born persons.

## Program Initiatives Supported by CDC

### Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)

The mission of the Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services HIV Prevention program is to lower HIV infection, illness and death rates for its citizens and to create an environment of leadership, partnership and advocacy which fosters HIV prevention and the provision of services. One HIV prevention intervention is "Opening Eyes to HIV."

### Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs)

The state STD Control Program collaborates with Family Planning clinics to screen for chlamydia and gonorrhea females who request pregnancy testing. Screening occurs at selective reproductive health facilities throughout Nebraska. The program collaboration has used urine-based tests for at-risk females between 15-24 years of age at six facilities. A total of 263 females were tested by this program, with 7.2% (19) positive for chlamydia.

### Tuberculosis (TB)

The state of Nebraska is faced with increasing TB morbidity among its foreign born population. This has placed a number of challenges on the program in attempting to deal with the language, cultural, and financial issues associated with providing case management and refugee follow-up activities. Some additional staff with appropriate language/cultural skills has been hired, and collaboration with social service and Medicaid has been initiated to improve education and communication with the high-risk populations. In addition, funds coming to the state as part of homeland defense have enabled 25 new local health departments to be formed; the TB Control Program will be working with them in the area of TB case management.

### National Center for HIV, STDs & TB Prevention Funding to Nebraska, 2005 (US\$)

HIV/AIDS	\$1,483,322
STDs	\$467,044
TB	\$175,551

## Health Officials

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